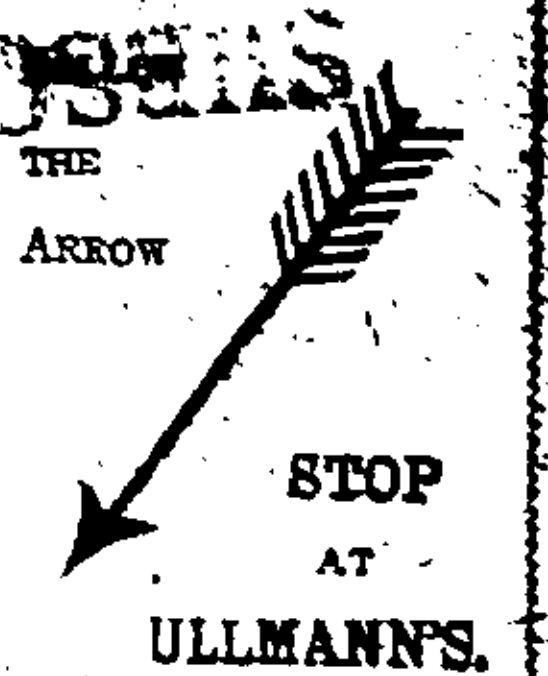


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# The China Mail.



July 12, 1921, Temperature 75.

Barometer 29.81

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 93

July 12, 1920, Temperature 82.

No. 18303.

二拜禮

號二十月七年一十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1921.

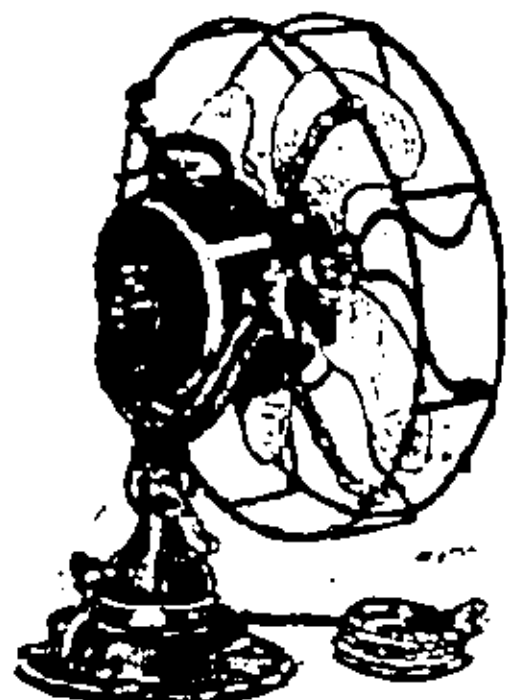
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" " " " Quart	3.—	Rose de la Parfumerie	4.—
Lait de Concombre	1.—	Jockey Club	4.—
" " " " " "	1.—	Fleur Qui Meurt	5.50
" " " " " "	1.—	Le Manoir de Monsieur	6.—
Poudre Maquillage	2.50	La Bon Vieux Temps	6.—
Ladies in all Climates	2.50	Millie	7.50
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" " " " " "	1.50	Quimper Elise	11.—

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## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

### IRISH TRUCE.

DOWNING STREET CONFERENCE MEETS ON THURSDAY.

REJOICING IN DUBLIN.

BATTLEFIELD SCENES IN BELFAST DURING THE WEEK-END.

LONDON, July 11.

Mr. De Valera has replied to Mr. Lloyd George fixing the conference at Downing Street for July 14.

Messrs. De Valera, Arthur Griffith, A. Stack, and R. Blaydon, all members of the Imperial House of Commons will constitute the Irish delegation to confer with the Premier on July 14.

LONDON, July 11.

The Irish truce was inaugurated in Dublin at noon with general rejoicing. The ships in port sounded their sirens. Auxiliary police and "Black and Tans" were walking the streets unarmed and mixing with the people. Armoured cars and military lorries were conspicuously absent.

WHOLE CITY INVOLVED.

LONDON, July 11.

Belfast is quiet to-day. The fighting during the weekend, the worst in the city's history, began with a Sinn Féin attack killing one policeman and wounding two others. Subsequently police raids unearthed a Sinn Féin arsenal which was captured by a bayonet charge after a fierce battle between hundreds of police and snipers on the roofs. After a short lull the battle was renewed on Sunday between the Catholics and Protestants, reaching its height in the afternoon when the whole city was involved. The sound of machine guns, rifles, revolvers, and bombs; and the sight of hurrying ambulances and armoured cars recalled battlefield scenes. An Orange procession appeared in Royal Avenue in the midst of the battle and marched without wavering under a storm of bullets. A number of members of the procession with revolvers in their hands rushed up side streets to fight Sinn Féin snipers. Forty-eight houses and business premises occupied by Nationalists were destroyed by incendiary. The firemen were hampered in their work by snipers.

INCENDIARIES ACTIVE.

LONDON, July 11.

Incendiaries fired extensive stables and stores in the centre of Belfast. The curfew order continues in force to-night and to-morrow night owing to the disturbed state of the city and military are replacing the police.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

UNFAVOURABLE OUTLOOK IN NEAR FUTURE.

SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.

LONDON, July 11.

Lloyd's shipbuilding returns for the three months ending June 30 state that 3,530,000 tons were being constructed in the United Kingdom, 269,000 tons below the figure for the previous quarter; but 1,179,000 tons representing tonnage on which work had been suspended owing to decline in the demand for tonnage and the joiners' and coal strikes must be deducted to enable a comparison with the figures for normal times. Only 69,000 tons was the tonnage commenced, representing less than two per cent. of the tonnage in hand at the beginning of the quarter. This is very significant, indicating an unfavourable outlook in the near future. The total merchant tonnage building abroad was 2,669,000 tons. This was not subject to reduction on account of suspended or delayed work.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS CHAIN.

SLOWNESS OF BRITISH STATE ENTERPRISE.

LONDON, July 11.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions with regard to the Imperial wireless chain regarding which Mr. P. A. Hurd asked whether any Dominion Government had refused to be associated with under state ownership, Mr. Lloyd George said that he could not make a statement pending the decision of the Imperial Conference. Mr. Hurd asked whether the overseas premiers were considerably dissatisfied with the slowness of the progress of British state enterprise as compared with other countries which were not so dependent on state enterprise. The Premier replied that he thought they would like to see a speeding up.

TRADE CREDITS SCHEME.

APPLICATION TO A £2,000,000 CONTRACT.

LONDON, July 11.

On the occasion of the House of Commons passing the third reading of a Bill extending the credits scheme throughout the Empire except India where ineffectual protests for exclusion were raised and British possessions in the Far East, Major Sir P. Lloyd George stated that the scheme was already applying to one contract exceeding £2,000,000 which had been provisionally signed by a large number of small applications.

HOLLAND PARK BOXING.

FORMER WORLD CHAMPION BEATS BRITISH CHAMPION.

LONDON, July 12.

At Holland Park Hall in a 20-rounds contest Pete Herman (America) former champion of the world, knocked out Jim Higgins, the British champion, in the eleventh round. The fight was arranged to be abantam-weight but Herman who was 7 lb. over weight paid a sum of money as forfeit to Higgins.

MUSTAFA KEMAL'S OVERTURE.

ABSURD CONDITIONS PRECLUDE INTERVIEW.

LONDON, July 11.

The British representative at Constantinople, has informed Mustafa Kemal that in view of the very absurd conditions laid down by the Nationalists it was impossible for General Harington to proceed further with regard to the suggested meeting with Mustafa Kemal.

## THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/7 5/8  
To-day's opening rate 2/7 5/8

## STOWAWAY SYNDICATE?

SMUGGLING MEN TO SINGAPORE.

STEAMER DELAYED FOR SEARCH.

Is there a syndicate for smuggling men to Singapore as stowaways? Inspector Spear, of the Water Police, expressed the belief that there is when Mr. G. G. N. Tinson appeared before Magistrate Orme this morning to prosecute three Chinese, on behalf of the British India Steam Navigation Co., for having attempted to stowaway on the s.s. "Euralys" from Hongkong to Singapore.

Mr. Tinson said that the vessel had already left the wharf yesterday, when certain information was received that led the captain to anchor in midstream and signal for the police. After an hour's search defendants were found hiding in a coal bunker.

Mr. Tinson asked for severe penalty as stowaways were continually giving ships trouble. It was not always that they were found at the port of embarkation, more often at the ship's destination. Had the defendants been discovered at Singapore, it would have meant that they would have been brought back to Hongkong at the Company's expense. Besides, the defendants had caused much trouble by detaining the ship for an hour.

Inspector Spear said that this was the second time since he had been in the Water Police that stowaways had been caught before a ship had left port. He thought that there was a syndicate for the smuggling of men into Singapore.

The Magistrate sentenced the defendants to one month's hard labour each.

## STOWAWAY FROM GENOA.

Neither French nor German, Frederick Drenthoff, a native of Strasbourg, was this morning charged before Magistrate Lindsey with being a vagrant. The police said that the accused, a stowaway from Genoa, had just completed 14 days' hard labour for that offence. He had no effects beyond the clothes he stood in.

The police said that it was not known whether the accused was a German or a Frenchman.

The Magistrate remarked that his name had a Russian sound.

The defendant: "My father is German, and my mother French, so I am not French and not German."

The police said that the accused, who was born in Alsace-Lorraine, was a German before the war. He would be sent back to Europe on the 20th.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be confined in the House of Detention in the meantime.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

NOTES TO BE CASHED IN FULL IN BEKING.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SHANGHAI.

Peking, July 3.—A meeting of representatives of the Ministry of Finance and the Peking Chinese Bankers' Association, to-day decided that the latter body should advance funds for the purpose of cashing the outstanding bank-notes of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, leaving the deposits and other obligations to be settled by the bank itself.

The Association has appointed a special committee to arrange with the French Legation and the bank itself regarding the means whereby these notes can be cashed in the speediest way and with the least inconvenience to the public. As soon as the form of procedure has been decided, public notification will again be issued. In cities where the bank has branches the same measures will be carried out by the local bankers' associations.

PAYMENT DELAYED IN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, July 4.—Renner is officially informed that negotiations have been conducted to-day with a view to effecting an understanding with the Chinese Bankers' Association whereby the outstanding notes of the Banque Industrielle de Chine would be paid at par. What was apparently a definite agreement to this effect was reached this morning. A hitch, however, this afternoon, owing to a disagreement on the part of certain members of the Association, as the outcome of which a telegram has been despatched to Peking. It is hoped that the arrangement will be completed to-morrow.

Mr. George Gerrard, of Teluk Dock, the well known local footballer and bowls enthusiast who went home to get married, returned to the Colony yesterday with Mrs. Gerrard.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

## NOT REVISED PRICES BUT VALUE PRICES FOR NEW GOODS.

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We have just received a delivery of English-made Navy Stockingette Bathing Costumes. Plain Navy only.

Also in Plain Navy with Cardinal or White Trimmings very neat and smart.

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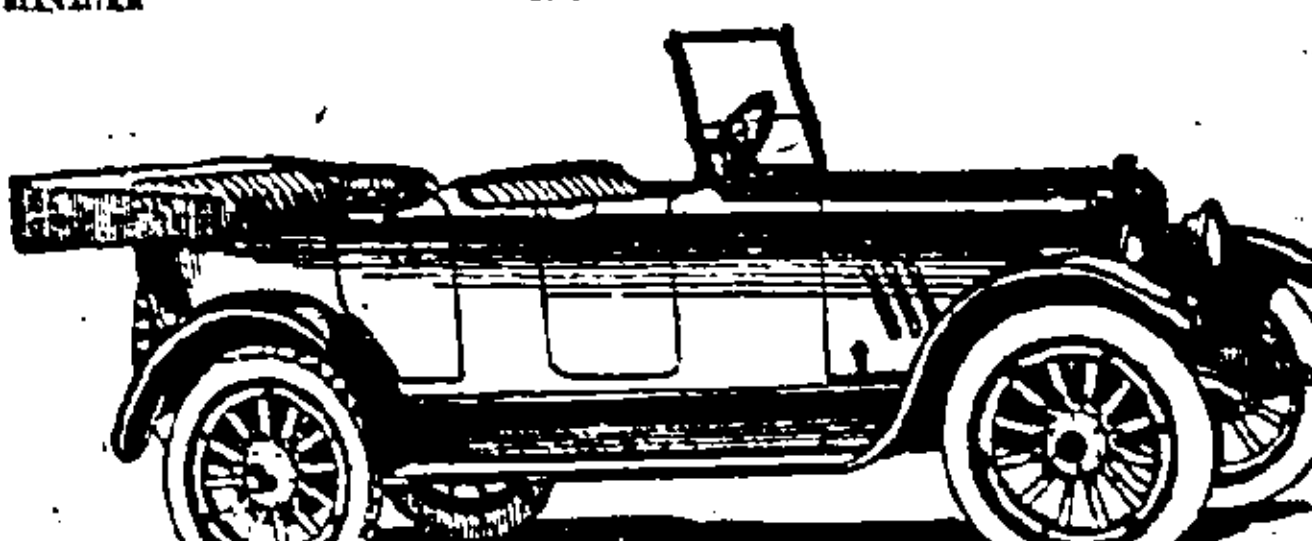
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Telephone No. 16.

Persa. "Chanzhu," yesterday:—Miss  
 Carson, Miss McWhorter, Miss  
 Spink, Mr. Dabwood, Mr. J. Moley,  
 Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Olive, Mr.  
 Perkins, Mr. Dixon and Mr. Farber.  
 For a. "Kallva," yesterday: From  
 London; Mr. and Mrs. C. Gerrard, Mrs. J.  
 Maltz, Mr. H. F. Forster, Mrs. J.  
 Gordon, Mr. F. H. Buckingham, Mr. E.  
 G. Taylor, Mr. H. Dapkin, Mr. F. Man-  
 lly, Mr. and Mrs. W. Shaw, Dr. O.  
 Danahy, Major Isles, Mr. J. E.  
 Mahoney, Mr. W. B. T. Terry, Mr. L.  
 Wilson, from Singapore, Mr. and  
 Mrs. Van Hermit, from Bombay,  
 Capt. Polow and Mr. N. D. Bira.



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### OLDS AND ENDS.

#### MAINLY SCISSORS LOOT.

#### Extra Bank Holiday

The Bank Officers' Guild is organising a monster petition to be presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer praying that the privilege of banks being allowed to close to the public on the first business day of January and July be made permanent. This concession, instituted as a war-time expedient, was continued to January last, when the Treasury intimated that it could not be further continued. It is expected that the petition will be signed by practically every bank employee in the kingdom. The Institute of Bankers, in its journal, pleads for a continuance of the concession on the grounds that the inconvenience to the public is very small compared with the tremendous advantage to the banking community.

#### Baby with Two Heads

A baby girl with two heads, two hearts, and two sets of lungs, two legs, and feet on one side and one leg with ten toes on the other, is in Barnet Memorial Hospital, Paterson. An Italian woman in poor circumstances, whose name the hospital authorities refuse to make known, gave birth to the child. The mother says a Reuter message from New York is said to be all right, but has been told the child died after birth, and no mention was made of malformation. The child is normal in both heads and trunk development, and two legs are also of normal size, but the others are not. The appearance is of twins strangely joined. Doctors said one set of the hearts and lungs is weaker than the other. Each side has been crying but not together.

#### A Jutland Debt of Honour

In the early hours of one morning five years ago the British Fleet abandoned its pursuit of the beaten Germans after the Battle of Jutland and steered for home, leaving three of our battle-cruisers at the bottom of the North Sea. It has since been disclosed by Mr. Wilson Young, in his recently published book "With the Battle-Cruisers," that the defects which caused the loss of these three splendid ships with some 3,000 British officers and men had been revealed at the Battle of the Dogger Bank in January 1915, and had been reported to the Admiralty. But nothing was done to remedy them. To the immortal dead of Jutland the living owe a great debt; and with the living it should be a point of honour to ascertain where the responsibility lies for the loss of these ships by a thorough and careful inquiry.

#### Sensational Murder Recalled

A famous murder was recalled when Mrs. Rutherford petitioned in London for a divorce from Lieut-Col. Norman Rutherford, now in the Broadmoor Asylum, who was convicted in April, 1919, of murdering Major Seton. The respondent is undefended, but his cousin, Miss Amy Richardson, with whom misconduct is alleged, intervened denying the misconduct. The petitioner testified to a life of terror, including thrashings with a riding whip in South Africa in 1916. She alleged adultery with Miss Amy Richardson when the respondent was on furlough from France. Her husband's violence increased after the petitioner ordered Miss Richardson out of the house, culminating in the murder of Major Seton. Cross-examined, the petitioner admitted that she wrote to Miss Richardson affectionately after she had left the house.

#### East End English

"Ho, yus, 'Erbert, yer don't 'arf see some funny fings a-comin' 'ome late o' night, not 'arf yer don't. In the faroff I sees a lummin' 'umguffin tramposin' and squirm' 'round, an' when I gets near there's was, a reg'lar unman-compas, wiv 'is timber too deep dahn a plug'ole, a-doin' a steady four mile a hour an' a-drovin' as pritty a four-foot circle as ever yer see in yer nat'ral. My! It was a blinko—a fair fernedouzer! 'Dein' a circ'lar tore, matey! I yafled, friendly. 'No,' says 'e, 'just goin' 'ome to the bosom of my family, like you. An, the gollumpus kep' goin' 'round again. 'Tike yer all night like that, says I, an' I hiked the kivey abt, puts 'im on the straight an' says 'So long, matey!' 'Toodle-o, says 'e, an' off 'e goes, dot an' carry one, right as rain an' 'appy as a sandboy."

### GENERAL ITEMS.

House-building, a stagnant industry during the war, is being resumed in Paris.

Steel nails and iron washers were found in the stomach of a cow which died suddenly at Grimsby.

New Zealand's drink bill rose from less than £450,000 2 years ago to over £7,500,000 last year.

"Davy" Stephens, the Kingstown newsboy, crossed to England to see his 50th birthday this year.

A St. Joan of Arc procession will be held in London on France's Day, July 14, in aid of the Rheims Cathedral Fund.

Bedfordshire Council recommended by a committee to allow smoking at committee meetings but not at the council.

A Roman coin of Emperor Alexander Severus, A.D. 222-235, has been dug up in a garden at Woodburn, Bucks.

A musel recently gathered on the Welsh coast contained seven pearls, the largest being twice the size of a pinhead.

The only relics which London possesses of the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough are a pair of kettle-drums.

While fishing with a small brown Marit fly on the River Derwent, near Cromford, Derbyshire, Mr. Hodson, of Nottingham, caught a 21in. pike.

"We deal as little with law here as we can," said Mr. d'Eyncourt, the Marylebone magistrate. "We try to arrange things according to common sense."

The death-rate from fever is the lowest in the history of England and the least of any country in the world, said Dr. W. Hunter in an address to the Medical Society of London.

Lambeth Guardians are buying black stockings for the aged women in their home at Norwood, to be worn when they go out, as the white ones they regularly wear are considered unsightly.

Fined £10 for returning to the jury box fifteen minutes late after the luncheon interval in the London Law Courts, Mr. Percy Cohen explained that he had been delayed by a collision, and the fine was remitted.

Hendon District Council is applying for sanction to purchase as a pleasure ground, at a cost of £4,900, Sunny Hill Field, overlooking the aerodrome, which has been used by thousands of Londoners to watch the aerial displays.

"Were they Englishmen?" asked the coroner, Mr. Whitehouse, at an inquest at Rotherhithe when a witness related how two men watched a boy drown in the Thames. When the witness replied that he could not say, the coroner added: "I hope not; they were great cowards."

The air fare between London and Amsterdam has been reduced from £10 10s to £8 8s. for the single journey, and from £18 18s. to £15 for the return trip. This works out at just over 6d. a mile for the return journey. London and Amsterdam are 275 miles apart.

An American scientist named George Webb has invented a talking cinema film. It was shown in London on June 10. It is worked on the gramophone principle. The record produces the words as the film is released. The result, so it is stated, is a perfect synchronization.

When James Smith, aged 93, an Army veteran, applied to the Chatham magistrates for financial help, it was stated that he had tramped from Chatham to Folkestone, attended his daughter's funeral, and walked back, a total distance of eighty miles. He had no food since the previous morning. The old man was given 10s. from the poor box.

The diamond boom at Allwal North has broken with the closing of the Rouxville property. The owner of Rouxville, having found many thousand pounds' worth of diamonds, sold the farm to a syndicate for £43,000. A neighbour who refused an offer of £50,000 for his farm is now lamenting.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A complete dispensary suitable for a medical practitioner is advertised for sale in this issue.

Given \$1,148 53 yesterday to pay a bill owing to Messrs. Alex. Ross, a foki employed by a shopkeeper carrying on business at No. 6, Lyndhurst Terrace, absconded with the money.

By order of General Chen Chung-ming, Commander-in-chief of the Cantonese Army, there is now a rapid movement of troops in every section and it is believed that he is preparing for a general onslaught on Nanning.

The grand free opening of the World Theatre is advertised for Thursday, July 14, when an all comedy programme will be presented at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m. The theatre, which is under European management, is claimed to be the most modern place of amusement in Hongkong.

One fatal case of plague and another of enteric fever were reported during the 48 hours ended yesterday. Last week four Chinese died from plague, two from influenza, one from small pox, and one from cerebral spinal fever. Two non-fatal cases of small pox, one British and the other Chinese, and one reported case of enteric fever, British, were also notified last week.

At the offices of the Public Works Department yesterday afternoon, a piece of Crown Land in Shaikwan (Inland Lot No. 447) south of Inland Lot No. 454, containing 7,700 square feet, was offered for sale by public auction for a term of 75 years, with the option of a renewal, at a Crown Rent to be fixed by H. M. Surveyor for a further term of 75 years. There was no competition, and the property was sold to Mr. Tsang Hin Tung for the upset price of \$5,775.

A Chinese youth charged this morning before Magistrate Orme with having snatched a silver watch and chain with penknife attached, from a Japanese on Praya East last night, said that another youth snatched the property and then passed it to him. Inspector Blackman said that chase had to be given through Amoy Street and Queen's Road East before the accused was caught in Taiwong Street where he dropped the watch when accosted by an Indian constable. In passing sentence of three months' hard labour, the Magistrate told the accused that it was just as unlawful to receive stolen property and run away with it, as to do the snatching himself.

Marshes not used for a lawful purpose should be destroyed, declared Magistrate Orme yesterday afternoon after hearing details of an opium raid conducted by revenue officers on a number of marshes at Saiwanho, Shaikwan district, on Sunday. Scouts having given the alarm as soon as the raiders were sighted, only a few captures were made and many of the opium smokers and several divan keepers escaped up the hillside. In every marshed illicit opium and smoking gear was discovered. As the raiders were collecting evidence, the villagers turned out in full force and stoned them out of the place. Attempts were made to rescue the captives, and the revenue officers had to threaten the people with their revolvers in order to get away safely with their prisoners.

### LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

#### ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Lake Gitanu," Capt. J. Hill, 1,612 tons, arrived this morning at 6 from Singapore with 773 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Hwahkuei," Capt. N. Sakara, 753 tons, arrived this morning at 6.30 from Chefoo with 445 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Glenshire," Capt. Ingram, 2,012 tons, arrived this morning at 7 from Singapore with 1,100 tons of general cargo.

#### DEPARTURES.

The S.S. "Kashima Maru," Capt. M. Machida, sailed for Victoria and Seattle via Shanghai at 11 a.m. to-day with 1,000 tons of general and through cargo.

The S.S. "Hinsang," Capt. Kelman, sailed for Sandakan at noon to-day with 50 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Shangtung," Captain Robertson, sailed for Shanghai via Swatow at noon to-day with 630 tons of general and through cargo.

The s.s. "Namsang," Captain Anderson, sailed for Calcutta via Singapore at 2 p.m. to-day with 2,500 tons general cargo.

#### CLEARANCES.

The s.s. "Teau," British, cleared to-day and will sail for Amoy at daylight to-morrow.

The s.s. "Laomedon," British, cleared to-day and will sail for London via Singapore at 9 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Empress of Japan," British, cleared to-day and will sail for Vancouver via Shanghai at noon to-morrow.

### A TOUCHING STORY.

#### GIRL'S YEARNING FOR MOTHER.

GIVES UP WEALTH TO LIVE WITH HER.

A touching story of a girl's childhood dreams of her lost mother was related at the Mount Vernon police court when a fashionably dressed girl, Irene Davis, who said she was 22, was charged with vagrancy.

She told the court she was the daughter of a wealthy retired stockbroker, John Davis. Her parents separated 16 years ago by deed which gave the father custody of the little girl, the only child of the marriage. She was sent to live with an aunt in a distant State, by whom she was brought up and educated in surroundings of luxury.

Throughout these years the girl never ceased to yearn for her mother, and a year ago, when she returned to live with her father in New York, she paid a detective agency out of her allowance to find her mother's whereabouts.

A month ago the detectives were successful. The girl went to a dingy lodging house in New York City and found her mother living there. She did not recognise her daughter till the latter embraced her, crying, "Mother, at last I have found you."

The girl returned to her father and asked permission to live with her mother, which Mr. Davis refused. He left for Europe next day. The girl thereupon left home and went to support her daughter, who was obliged to look for work. Failing to find any and not wishing to be a burden on her mother, she determined not to return to her father and was wandering in the streets penniless when she was taken into custody. She was eventually persuaded to return to her aunt.

### CHILD HEROINE.

#### BURNED TO DEATH.

TO AVOID FRIGHTENING GRANDMOTHER.

"I did not want to frighten granny," were the dying words of a 10-years-old girl named Rossi living in the village of Lavatoggio, in Corsica, who was burned to death.

The child was preparing a dinner for herself and her grandmother, who is a cripple, when her clothing caught fire. Anxious not to frighten the aged woman, she remained quiet and slowly moved towards the door, intending when she got outside to run to a fountain. As she was stepping out the flames surrounded her, and she fell on the doorstep. Neighbours who rushed to her assistance were unable to save her, and she died from terrible burns. The courageous little girl had sacrificed herself in vain. Her grandmother, shortly after hearing of the child's death, died as a result of the shock.

### EXPRESS IN PERIL.

#### SAVED BY A GUARD.

RED FLAG SIGNAL IN TIME.

A crowded Great Northern Railway express which left London at 1.40 p.m. was stopped by a red flag signal after passing Corby, near Grantham, Lincs. About a quarter of a mile ahead lay an engine on its side, fouling both sets of metals.

An engine attached to the train of a permanent-way gang had overturned when crossing from the down line to the up main line. The guard of the permanent-way train was thrown from one side of his van to the other and stunned.

When he recovered he saw that the express was signalled, and taking up his flag he ran towards the oncoming train. He attracted the attention of the driver and fireman of the express and they pulled up. The express resumed its journey north after a delay of 75 minutes.

### HAINAN NEWS.

#### ROBBERS LOOT TOWNS.

A MILD TYPHOON.

(From a Correspondent.)

Kiungchow, Hainan, July 8. The people of Hainan have been anxiously watching political events across the water. Most of them feel that unless Pakhoi is taken by the Kwangsi forces, Hainan is safe from invasion. Over a week ago a large band of several hundred robbers from the Luichow district, crossed over to Fou Tai in Yunso (ten odd miles to the east) seized the town, and then proceeded to rob the rich, some of whom were held for ransom. Local troops went to the rescue and the robbers returned to their haunts. Si Yun city in Luichow district is reported to have fallen into the hands of robbers, who surrounded the town. They captured it after a fight and then proceeded to loot. Thirty rich men were killed. The insurgent and bandit leader, Li Fok Lung, is reported to have been killed in a fight. The two Kwangs are reported to be at war near Luichow. The Cantonese forces are led by General Chen Chun Ming's uncle.

A move is on foot to make Nam Fong, ten miles south of Nodoo, in Tam Chow district a district city. Its district would be made up of the interior sections of several other districts. It is said that by this means obbing will be largely prevented in these mountainous sections of Hainan.

Local officials have been agitating the opening of a good road to the interior and the tearing down of Hoilow city wall to make way for a broad highway through the town.

This vicinity was visited by a typhoon on July 6. The damage was not very extensive. Tiles were blown off houses, trees damaged, etc. The Hoilow Mission hospital windmill was again blown down. There were five steam vessels anchored in Hoilow "harbour" during the blow. None was damaged. The "Taksang" lost an anchor.

Miss A. H. Skinner, of Kiungchow Presbyterian Mission, returned on July 7 from a short vacation in Hongkong.

Rev. Wm. V. Stinson and Dr. W. K. McCandless, of the Presbyterian Mission, returned from summer vacations in Hongkong and Canton, on Wednesday, June 29, per S.S. "Lok-sing."

Miss M. H. Taylor, of Kiungchow, went to Hongkong on June 30, for a short vacation.

Miss M. M. Moming, of the Presbyterian Mission, Kachek, went to Hongkong per S.S. "Hanoi" on July 9, en route to the U.S.A.

Prof. K. L. Yen, D. Sc., of Peking University, a graduate of Chicago and Cornell Universities, recently paid a short visit to relatives and friends in Hoilow and Kiungchow. He left Hainan over ten year ago, and spent most of the time in American universities. He returned to Canton on June 30 per S.S. "Taksang."

### TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A Complete Dispensary with flag stoppered GOLD LABEL BOTTLES, FURNITURE and FITTINGS, etc. Suitable for medical practitioner. Box No. 1301 c/o "CHINA MAIL."

#### TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

LL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures, entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the China Mail are charged for at the rate of \$1 each (as announced in May and June last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. If more than this space is exceeded it will be placed in the advertisement columns at the prevailing rates.

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**SILK** \$25.00

AND

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COLOURED COTTON  
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COLLAR AND CUFF  
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SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. N.	Tons	From Hockley (about)	Destination
"RYRIA"	7,000	27th July	MARSHALLS, LONDON & A'Werp.
"KALAN"	8,000	28th Aug.	MARSHALLS, LONDON & A'Werp.
"MANILA"	7,000	10th Aug.	MARSHALLS, LONDON & A'Werp.
"KASHMIR"	8,000	2nd Sept.	MARSHALLS, LONDON & A'Werp.
"REYBER"	8,000	16th Sept.	MARSHALLS, LONDON & A'Werp.
"ROMALI"	7,000	30th Sept.	MARSHALLS, LONDON & A'Werp.
"NOUDAN"	6,700	14th Oct.	MARSHALLS, LONDON & A'Werp.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TORRILLA"	5,900	12th July	Calcutta, via Singapore Penang and Hongkong.
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## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KANOWNA"	7,000	25th July	Thursday Island, Townsville, large discrepancies in aid, in other words the proceeds of sales of stocks £213,137.706.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Aug.	Brisbane, Sydney and Mel- bourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	15th Sept.	

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

"KALAN"	8,000	12th July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANILA"	7,000	at 3 p.m.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	5,900	2nd Aug.	Japan only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.  
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1st Saloon Passengers may travel by E.I.S.N. Company's steamers between  
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Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES**  
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents  
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents  
or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the  
Consignee and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.  
on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days  
of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No  
claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, and books, etc., apply to—  
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Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.  
Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern  
Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU (omit, Manila) ... Tuesday, 15th July, at 11 a.m.  
SUWA MARU ... Friday, 29th July, at 11 a.m.  
FUSHIMI MARU (omit, Manila) ... Tuesday, 30th Aug., at 11 a.m.

**LONDON & ANTWERP** via Singapore, Malacca, Penang  
Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 2nd August, at 11 a.m.  
KLEIST ... Friday, 6th Aug., at 11 a.m.  
MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.

**HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.**  
**LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES** via Suez.

**SYDNEY & MELBOURNE** via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday  
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.  
AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

**NEW YORK & HAVANA** via PANAMA.  
LYONS MARU ... Sunday, 14th August.

**SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS** via Cape.  
KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 16th September.

**BOMBAY & COLOMBO** via Singapore.

WAKABA MARU ... Monday, 26th July.

**COLCUTTA & RANGOON** via Singapore & Penang.

MURORAN MARU ... Thursday, 14th July.

**RANGOON MARU** ... Saturday, 23rd July.

**JAPAN PORTS**—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 16th July, at 11 a.m.

**SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.**

YOKOHAMA MARU (Kobe direct) ... Thursday, 14th July.

For further information apply to—  
**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**  
K. KAMET, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 202.

## MUNITIONS WASTE.

## RECKLESS DEALS IN MILLIONS.

CONTRACTS MADE WITH NO  
AUTHORITY.

Colossal Ministry of Munitions  
losses during the year ending March  
1920 are detailed in a report issued  
by the Comptroller and Auditor-  
General, Sir Henry J. Gibson.

Every conceivable cause contrib-  
uted to these losses, including theft,  
fraud, negligence, the cancellation of  
war contracts, the waste of material  
by fire and evaporation at dumps  
and depots, stupid contracts, bad  
debts, unauthorised "deals" by sub-  
ordinate officers, and many other  
matters to which *The Daily Mail* has  
from time to time called attention.

More than £5,000 was written off as  
irrecoverable loss due to theft of  
fraud during the year and £637,000  
due to other causes, including  
"deficiencies of stocks" which the  
auditor-general was not satisfied were  
ascrivable to fraud or theft. Can-  
cellation of contracts accounts for a  
loss of £1,119,000.

The gross cash expenditure of the  
Ministry for the year was £184,995,  
550, and appropriations in aid, in other  
words the proceeds of sales of stocks  
£213,137,706.

The greater part of the expenditure  
is set down as due to "liquidation of  
Ministry production, running ex-  
penses of national factories, purchase  
of stores for other departments,  
£165,063,378, and the balance was  
swallowed up by such items as:

Headquarters staff and  
branches ..... £2,576,307  
Inspection department ..... 2,365,892  
Stores department ..... 2,234,771  
Completion of housing  
schemes ..... 871,549  
Boring for oil ..... 179,803  
Miscellaneous effective ser-  
vices ..... 6,937,387

"LARGE DISCREPANCIES"

Correspondence between the Treas-  
ury and the Ministry on the subject  
of the losses is printed in the report.  
The Treasury regretted to find "very  
large discrepancies," amounting to  
£81,000, in stocks at Abbey Wood  
National Filling Factory. The  
Ministry replied that there is no  
reason to believe that such dis-  
crepancies have arisen through other  
causes than faulty recording or  
ordinary incidence of production." The  
explanation was accepted.

The Treasury was also politely re-  
gretful when it found that a settlement  
with the War Office involving the pay-  
ment of a lump sum of £13,000,000 for  
stores "had not been brought to their  
notice earlier," and "felt great re-  
luctance, in authorising a settlement  
on terms which possibly abandon the  
attempt at detailed accounting for  
deliveries made," but they agreed to  
let it pass "as a wholly exceptional  
measure."

Throughout the report the Treasury  
makes plain reference to "large  
sums outstanding" between the  
Ministry and its contractors. A  
settlement has not yet been reached  
in a matter of metal bought by a  
firm from the Ministry between Decem-  
ber 1918 and August 1919.

As a result of Treasury test in-  
spection of accounts with Allies  
further undercharges of consider-  
able amount "have been discovered  
in subsidised steel and iron goods,  
and large additional debts have been  
raised."

At the time of the armistice the  
Ministry had "very large contracts"  
with a company for the supply of  
motor chassis. One thousand and  
fifty were to be cancelled on payment  
of £130,000 in compensation, and  
700 engines were to be given in part  
payments in this complicated  
transaction which resulted in the  
firm obtaining first 700, then 250,  
and finally 225 engines, and paying  
compensation for 680 chassis which  
could not be fitted with engines.

THE WATERBURY ORGY.

A large number of Continental  
type of railway wagons were produc-  
ed after the war, but in July 1919  
the Ministry decided that no more  
wagons should be sent out of the coun-  
try but deliveries continued. Some  
were converted for use on British rail-  
ways, but 623 wagons of this type,  
which had cost £250,000, were re-  
jected by the Ministry of Transport and  
are now available for disposal.

Attention is drawn to the pay-  
ment of £137,942 to two firms for  
the increased cost of manufacturing  
pig-lead under a special process.  
The indicated profits of  
one of these firms during the twenty-  
one months in which the subsidy was  
paid amounted to £52,678, and the  
Treasury considered it unfortunate  
that the subsidy was granted without  
reference to the rate of profit yielded.

An order for 12,000 magnetos for  
use in aeroplanes was placed in the  
United States. Certain parts had to  
be supplied by the Ministry, but the  
Ministry failed to provide them. The  
contract was cancelled by the award  
as compensation of £1,150, in addi-  
tion to the sum of £30,194, paid for  
the incomplete structures.

While the War Office had informed  
the Treasury that only four vehicles

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S "Colic and Diar-  
rhoea Remedy" is a no-nonsense head-  
line to attract the public eye. The  
simple statement that all chemists sell  
it is sufficient, as every family knows  
the value. It has been used for forty  
years and is just what its name implies.  
For sale all Chemists and Store-  
keepers.

## WAR HORRORS.

## TERRORS OF THE FUTURE.

WIRELESS BOMBERS.

Much has been heard recently of  
the horrors of future chemical warfare,  
but equally, if not more, terrible  
results are prophesied from the deve-  
lopment of the application of wireless  
control to aeroplanes, submarines,  
and torpedoes. Writing in the current  
issue of the "Reviews," Mr. Denis  
Gwynn shows that even during the  
war the practicability of manoeuvring  
pilotless aeroplanes by wireless had  
been completely demonstrated. Since  
the Armistice further experiments  
have proved the immense potentialities  
of the new system.

The French electrical engineers  
have actually demonstrated already  
that the military and naval strategy  
of all countries will within a few years  
have to reckon with the existence of  
air fleets not only immeasurably  
swifter, more powerful, and more  
efficient than any machines used in  
the last war, but capable of flying  
under the direction of wireless control,  
exercised at great distances from  
the scene of their operation. More-  
over, this terrifying progress in wire-  
less invention has made possible the  
creation of shoals of submarines and  
torpedoes which can be similarly  
navigated and manipulated: working  
as automatic machines, far from their  
base, they are capable of maintaining  
a prolonged and undeviating course  
and of changing direction at will in  
the pursuit of the ships they are sent  
out to destroy.

Whole fleets of wireless aeroplanes  
capable of carrying great cargoes of  
high explosive or gas shells could be  
sent out hour after hour to  
attack towns or enemy  
forces. It is calculated, for  
instance, that a fleet of only 300  
machines, each carrying some 500  
lb. of bombs, could, within twenty-four  
hours, unload nearly 2,000 tons of  
bombs at any reasonable distance  
such as separates the chief military  
centres of several of the principal  
European Powers, whereas the whole  
French air force managed to discharge  
an average of less than 20 tons a day  
over the German lines, even in the  
closing months of the war. It re-  
quires only simple adaptation of  
wireless control to the aeroplanes  
to enable them either to drop bombs  
automatically or to take photographs.  
Furthermore, the possibility of flying  
at high altitudes once there is no  
necessity to consider the weakness  
of human lungs will make great  
speeds possible and add enormously  
to the difficulties of defence from  
bombing attacks.

"Such are some of the problems  
with which these latest wireless dis-  
coveries confront the military strate-  
gist. Their application to naval war-  
fare is even more destructive to all  
the traditional organisation of attack  
and defence, for torpedoes propelled  
and guided by wireless will make it  
utterly impossible for a fleet to attack  
any base where any large quantity  
of electric torpedoes are to be en-  
countered. It is the Americans who  
have concentrated most successfully  
on the application of wireless control  
to naval war. In one demonstration  
a motor boat travelling at twenty-  
three miles an hour was steered  
through a crowd of merchant ships  
at Port Monroe under the control of  
an aeroplane flying at 5,000ft. and  
from two to five miles away, while  
the pilot of the aeroplane had no  
more difficulty in managing the ship  
than would a good pilot on board  
her. By using one hand to guide  
his machine and the other to manage  
the apparatus controlling the boat,  
he was able to direct both with ease.  
A fleet of such boats controlled at  
long distances from the air would  
revolutionise the practice of naval  
war."

The introduction of torpedoes  
controlled by wireless is the worst  
nightmare of all, and its feasibility  
has long been proved. Guided from  
the air and propelled by electricity  
transmitted by wireless, the torpedoes  
of the future will not only have an  
immensely longer range, but will be  
able to change their direction and  
follow their victims relentlessly until  
they have tracked them down. These  
are not fantastic conceptions of ex-  
periments which are still being tried.  
They have already been completely  
demonstrated, and their first successful  
date from three years ago."

were not accounted for at the  
Kempston Park motor depot, examina-  
tions of the Ministry lists indicated  
that a number of vehicles were in-  
cluded twice, and pending further  
explanation by the Ministry it  
appeared that the number of lorries  
not accounted for was about 150.  
Twenty motor-cars were repaired  
on a cost plus profit basis, but a  
number of the cars failed to realise  
on disposal even the amounts that  
had been paid on account for their  
repair.

## MOTHER'S PLEA.

WHY SHE TRIED TO DROWN  
HER BABIES.

A pathetic plea for mercy was  
made to the Cambridge magistrates  
by a married woman named Elizabeth  
Baker, who was charged with at-  
tempting to drown her two sons,  
aged two and six, and with attempt-  
ing to commit suicide.

Mother and children were rescued  
from the river by cyclists.

A letter which the woman admitted  
writing, and was found in a basket  
on the bank, was read as follows:

I have no home. My husband left  
me with two babies, and this seems  
the only place for us. I love my  
children and willingly die with them  
that we may be no one's hindrance.  
I am perfectly sane, but only heart-  
broken.

In a statement to the magistrates  
the woman said:

"I was driven to do this by my  
husband deserting me. I could not  
see my way to bring my children up  
on the small income I was allowed.  
My health and hearing have gone,  
and I cannot work any more."

"My husband does not care what  
becomes of me or my children, and I  
do not want to make my mother's  
evening of life unhappy with my  
children. If I committed the crime  
I did it with all love towards my  
children. I knew a child was born,  
belonging to my husband, by my ser-  
vant, and by my taking my life I  
would leave him free. Although he  
has wronged me, and my children I  
still care for him. For myself I ask  
no favours, but for my children's  
sake I plead for mercy."

She was committed for trial at the  
Cambridge Assizes.

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COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND  
EXPORTS.

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China, Earthenware and Glassware,  
Clothes, Motor Cars and Accessories,  
Drapery, Millinery and Fancy Goods,  
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,  
Hardware, Machinery and Metals,  
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,  
Photographic and Optical Goods,  
Provisions and Groceries, etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.

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Sample Orders from £10 upwards.

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"West Henahaw" ... 15th July.  
To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO  
(Via HONOLULU.)

"West Lallp" ... 15th July.  
To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (Via MANILA).  
"West Icon" ... 20th August.

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and/or Seattle to weekly sailings for  
NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK,  
BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA,  
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## HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.  
"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS.	TONS.	LEAVES HONGKONG.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	July 18th.
PERSIA MARU	8,000	July 30th.
TAIYO MARU	22,000	Aug. 12th.
SIBERIA MARU	22,000	Aug. 27th.
TENYO MARU	22,000	Sept. 9th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	Sept. 23rd.

Callings at Dairen and omitting Shanghai.

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## HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILLO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO  
SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENDU, ARIICA & IQUIQUE.  
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS.	TONS.	LEAVES HONGKONG.
"CHOY" MARU	16,500	July 25th.
GINTO MARU	16,500	August 15th.

Cargo only.

For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—  
Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building, Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

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(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).

## THE Steamship

## "VAN CLOON"

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Direct

27th July.

This Vessel offers excellent Cabin-accommodation for Saloon-passengers

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

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## REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating U. S. Shipping Board Steamers

BETWEEN

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

and

China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports.

"WEST JAPPA" 15th July.

further sailings to be announced later.

Through Bills issued to all Overland Common Points  
in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply



## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

## FAR EASTERN PROBLEMS.

## PACIFIC POWERS TO HOLD A CONFERENCE.

## PREMIER'S IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

## EFFORTS TO PREVENT NAVAL COMPETITION IN PACIFIC.

LONDON, July 11.

Colonel Harvey, the American Ambassador, and Mr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister, were present in the Gallery during the Premier's statement. They shook hands.

The Premier recalled his statement in the House of Commons on July 7 in connection with which he mentioned that the conversations of Earl Curzon with representatives of the United States, Japan, and China were the result of discussions at the Imperial Cabinet. He was very glad to say that the views of the United States Government which were received yesterday were extremely satisfactory. The Chinese Government had also replied favourably. A formal reply had not yet been received from Japan but there was good reason to hope it would be in the same sense. Discussion at the Imperial Cabinet dealt on broad lines with Imperial policy in the Pacific and Far East, especially regarding the Anglo-Japanese agreement and the future of China and the bearing of both questions on Anglo-American relations.

## PACIFIC NAVAL EXPENDITURE.

Deliberations were guided by three main considerations. Firstly Japan was an old and proved Ally. The agreement was now of twenty years standing. It had greatly benefited not only Britain but also Japan and had great potentialities. Japan esteemed British friendship highly. Japanese interests Britain desired to assist and advance. (Cheers.) Thirdly the United States people were very close to the British in aims and ideals, with which it was for the British not only a desire and interest but a deeply rooted instinct to consult and co-operate. (Cheers.) The Imperial Cabinet was unanimous on these considerations. The object of the discussions was to find a method of combining all these three factors in a policy that would remove the danger of heavy naval expenditure in the Pacific with all the evils thereby entailed and to ensure the development of all legitimate national interests in the Far East.

## JAPAN ALLIANCE.

Dealing with the Anglo-Japanese Agreement, the Premier stated that the League of Nations had been notified that wherever the Covenant and the Agreement conflicted the terms of the Covenant should prevail. The broader discussion of Far Eastern and Pacific policy to which the Imperial Cabinet then turned showed general agreement on main lines regarding the course which the Imperial Cabinet desired to pursue. They were all convinced that the peace and well-being of the world depended on friendly Anglo-American co-operation more than any other single factor. They also desired to maintain close Anglo-Japanese friendship and co-operation.

## OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

The greatest merit of that valuable friendship was that it harmonised with the influences and activities of the two greatest Asiatic powers, thus constituting an essential safeguard to the well-being of the British Empire and the peace of the East. We also aimed at preserving the open door in China and giving the Chinese every opportunity for peaceful progress and development. We also desired to safeguard our own vital interests in the Pacific and preclude any competition in naval armaments between the Pacific powers. All the representatives of the Empire had agreed that our standpoint should be communicated with complete frankness to the United States, Japan and China with the object of securing an exchange of views which might lead to more formal discussions and a conference.

Earl Curzon had accordingly last week communicated the views of the Imperial Cabinet to the American and Japanese Ambassadors and the Chinese Minister and asked them for the views of their governments, and had expressed a strong hope that an exchange of views might pave the way to conferences on problems in the Pacific and Far East.

Replying to Lt-Col. Ward, the Premier stated that China in the negotiations with regard to the Pacific would be treated as an independent power which she was. The government had made the same communication.

## TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT HARDING.

LONDON, July 11.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George confirmed his explanation why the Anglo-Japanese Treaty remained in force. He said that both parties desired that the agreement be brought into complete harmony with the Covenant of the League of Nations. The whole British Empire welcomed with the utmost pleasure President Harding's wise and courteous initiative. (Cheers.) The world had been looking for such a lead. He was confident the House would esteem it an act of far-seeing statesmanship and wholeheartedly wish it success. No effort would be lacking to make it so on the part of the Empire which fully shared the liberal progressive spirit inspiring it.

## GENERAL SATISFACTION IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 11.

There is general satisfaction in London at President Harding's proposal to hold a conference at Washington. President Harding's note was received by the American Embassy yesterday and sent to Ambassador Harvey who was in the country. He then proceeded to Chequers and saw the Premier. The Cabinet considered the matter in the morning and the Imperial conference in the afternoon. There was great activity at the Foreign Office. Earl Curzon interviewed Colonel Harvey and Baron Hayashi before the Cabinet meeting. Shortly afterwards Mr. Wellington Koo arrived at the Foreign Office.

PARIS, July 11.

The American Charge d'Affaires visited the Foreign Office, it is said in order to ascertain the attitude of the French Government towards President Harding's invitation.

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

## FAR EASTERN PROBLEMS.

## DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS.

WASHINGTON, July 11.

It is not anticipated that the conference will discuss President Harding's proposal arranged immediately as very delicate ground must be preliminarily covered diplomatically in order to avoid risk of ultimate disagreement. It is understood that plans have hitherto been discussed by which disarmament could be effected based on the findings reached at The Hague conference before the war. The British idea rather favours control over personnel than limitation of building or a system of equivalent budgets, but all these points are liable to modification. In the course of soundings already taken one of the chief reasons why Great Britain was anxious that the United States should take the initiative in calling the conference was the greater likelihood that the Senate would ratify any resulting treaty than if the proposal came from abroad.

LATER.

It is understood that the Government regards the inclusion of discussion of Far Eastern problems as a vitally important preliminary to any disarmament plans. The settlement of the Yap question before the aforementioned discussion appears probable.

## JAPAN ALLIANCE AND THE COVENANT.

LONDON, July 12.

A copy of the notification containing an important decision as regards a possible conflict between the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement and the covenant mentioned in the Premier's speech in the House of Commons has been published. It shows that the document was signed by Baron Hayashi and Earl Curzon and was addressed to the League on July 7.

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

## QUESTION TO BE DISCUSSED WITH EGYPTIAN DELEGATION.

LONDON, July 12.

At to-day's sitting of the Imperial Conference which was devoted to Egypt, Earl Curzon made a statement upon questions that will be shortly discussed with the Egyptian delegation. All the overseas conference members endorsed his proposed line. The discussion next turned to the need and practicability of closer and more continuous consultation for the conduct of foreign affairs. The first sitting to-morrow will be devoted to the Dominions representatives, suggestions for improvements in practice and machinery for consultation between the Dominions and the British Governments.

## AUSTRALIANS IN SCOTLAND.

## WEST SCOTLAND MANAGES A DRAW.

LONDON, July 11.

At Glasgow there were 5,000 spectators. The weather was dull. The wicket was fast and good. The Australians made 540 runs. Ryder made 129 runs with stylish chances play, including 14 fours. West Scotland made 227 runs. Stevenson and Carr made 50 and 49 respectively, and John Gunn 43. Mailey took four wickets for 103 and Ryder two for ten. West Scotland followed on with 77 for three. The match was drawn.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

## FRENCH MESSAGE REPORTS FAVOURABLE TURN.

"DEPOSITORS SHALL LOSE NOTHING."

The Banque Industrielle de Chine affair is taking quite a favourable turn. According to *L'Echo de Paris* M. Briand in private conversation with Deputy Decesseval stated that the Bank was to be reorganized under new and exceptionally capable management. The depositors shall lose nothing.—Havas.

## CARPENTIER'S NEXT FIGHT.

## TO DEFEND WORLD'S LIGHT HEAVY-WEIGHT TITLE.

New York, July 12.

Carpentier has signed a contract to defend the title of the world's light heavy-weight champion in October. Tex Rickard will select an opponent.

## DRY TIMES AT EMBASSIES.

## AMERICAN PROHIBITION NET TIGHTENED.

Owing to the abuse of permits for importing liquors granted to members of the Diplomatic Corps, the State Department at Washington has formally requested the foreign Legations and Embassies to return all certificates hitherto issued in blank.

From now onwards, whenever a diplomatist desires to import intoxicants for his personal use, the chief of the mission must apply to the State Department for a permit and give the name of the member of the mission who will

receive the liquor. A permit will then be issued for that specific importation. All diplomatists are immune from the Constitutional prohibition, but a group of the younger secretaries, it is understood, have been extending this immunity to their personal friends, enabling them to obtain all the liquor they desire with the help of diplomatic permits.

The *N. C. Daily News* understands that a petition signed by a very large number of ratepayers, has been presented to the Municipal Council asking that the Bund improvement scheme be proceeded with at an early date, and that the work be carried out as originally proposed as an essential part of the settlement development.

## A BURNING QUEEN.

## FILMING-A CORONATION.

## LEADS TO CIVIL WAR.

A remarkable story of adventure among the Kafirs of Swaziland is told by Dr. Owen O'Neill, a Boer, who saw a prospect of making money by cornering the moving picture rights of the late Swazi coronation. Dr. O'Neill has pictures that bear out his story. It is a tall yarn, but it has probabilities.

The doctor says that in 1918, while practising medicine among the Boers and natives, he heard from the Swazis that a coronation was due. Queen Labotsibeni, who ruled the country on behalf of her grandson, Prince Sebuzi, was a woman of strong will but she was more than 100 years old and was blind and feeble.

Part of the traditional ritual of king-making among the Swazis is the burning of a pyre of the old ruler. Queen Labotsibeni was naturally loth to accede to the demand for a coronation, but she sold Dr. O'Neill the film rights of the ceremony which she did not intend to allow for £500 in gold, 500 quans of gin, and 500 head of cattle.

Dr. O'Neill found financial support in America, and returned to South Africa with the necessary equipment and staff. At the Swazi royal kraal he met with a hostile reception, food and other necessities being refused. The only information that he could obtain was that the Queen accused him of being the instigator of the coronation proposal.

A COUP D'ETAT. Sooner than disappoint his backers, the enterprising doctor decided to precipitate a coup d'etat. Gifts of cheap jewellery and gin brought him to the presence of the mother of Prince Sebuzi, and he persuaded her that her son's coronation was being blocked by the crafty Queen Labotsibeni.

Events then got out of Dr. O'Neill's control, and soon he and his party were in the thick of a Swazi civil war, which, although not included in the film contract was very useful for photographic purposes. The impis of the Crown Prince were successful and the aged Queen Labotsibeni was sacrificed on the funeral pyre before anything could be done to prevent it.

The coronation of Prince Sebuzi was held with the old time savage rites and festivities, and Dr. O'Neill filmed the whole of it. One of his most interesting statements is that the Swazi method of fighting consists of duels between individuals rather than massed combat. All these operations occupied two years.

Eventually the British Government got wind of the affair, and sent a message to O'Neill, saying that he would be held responsible for any loss of life. The doctor adds that the British authorities in South Africa are still "negotiating" with him on this point.

The following delightful piece of picturesque writing appears in the *Times* description of the Crown Prince's visit to the London Guildhall to receive the address of the City: "Ceremonial at the Guildhall is traditional, and in essentials is as rigid as it is splendid. Every repetition, however, has its special differences, influenced chiefly by the human element, which cannot be completely suppressed by pomp and circumstance. So it was that while the proceedings were familiar, there was a period of tense interest when the Crown Prince, a slight figure wearing Japanese military dress uniform with the sash of the Order of the Bath conferred on him by the King stepped to the front of the dais to return thanks for the address. His Imperial Highness carried a great white scroll, and, holding this with both hands, he unrolled it and fixed his eye on the bottom left hand corner of the document. Speaking in loud, penetrating tones, he proceeded to read the reply in his native language. It was curious to follow the movement of the Prince's eyes as they followed the Japanese character from the bottom to the top of the scroll and then fell again to the beginning of the succeeding perpendicular line."

The only explanation would seem to be that the Crown Prince held his Japanese manuscript upside down or that the reporter was standing on his head, says the *Japan Chronicle*.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Just received ex S.S. "Glenluce"

direct from the Scottish Fisheries:—

FILLETS ...	80 cents per lb.
HADDOCKS ...	70 " "
KIPPERS ...	60 " "
RED HERRINGS ...	80 " "

## CHEESE

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G. UDA (Full Cream) ...	1.25 " "
EDAM ...	3.50 " Ball

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No. 402 " " 12 " 1.95	No. 466 " 2 " 4.50
No. 403 " " 14 " 2.25	
BAKING DISHES ROUND	GENERAL UTILITY DISHES
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No. 124 " " 1 1/2 " 2.00	No. 427 " 5 " \$1.25
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## THE SAMUELS.

## HUMOURS OF AN ALL-NIGHT SITTING.

The third Book of Samuel might be the title given to proceedings in Parliament during a late sitting when the House of Commons did not rise till 3 20 a.m.

Samuel answered unto Samuel, Samuel argued with Samuel, disputed with Samuel, wrangled with Samuel, indeed, and when after two Samuels had held the floor in succession and a third "caught the eye" of the Chairman a member exclaimed to a colleague in mock-veiled tones: "If your name is not Samuel you've chance in this debate."

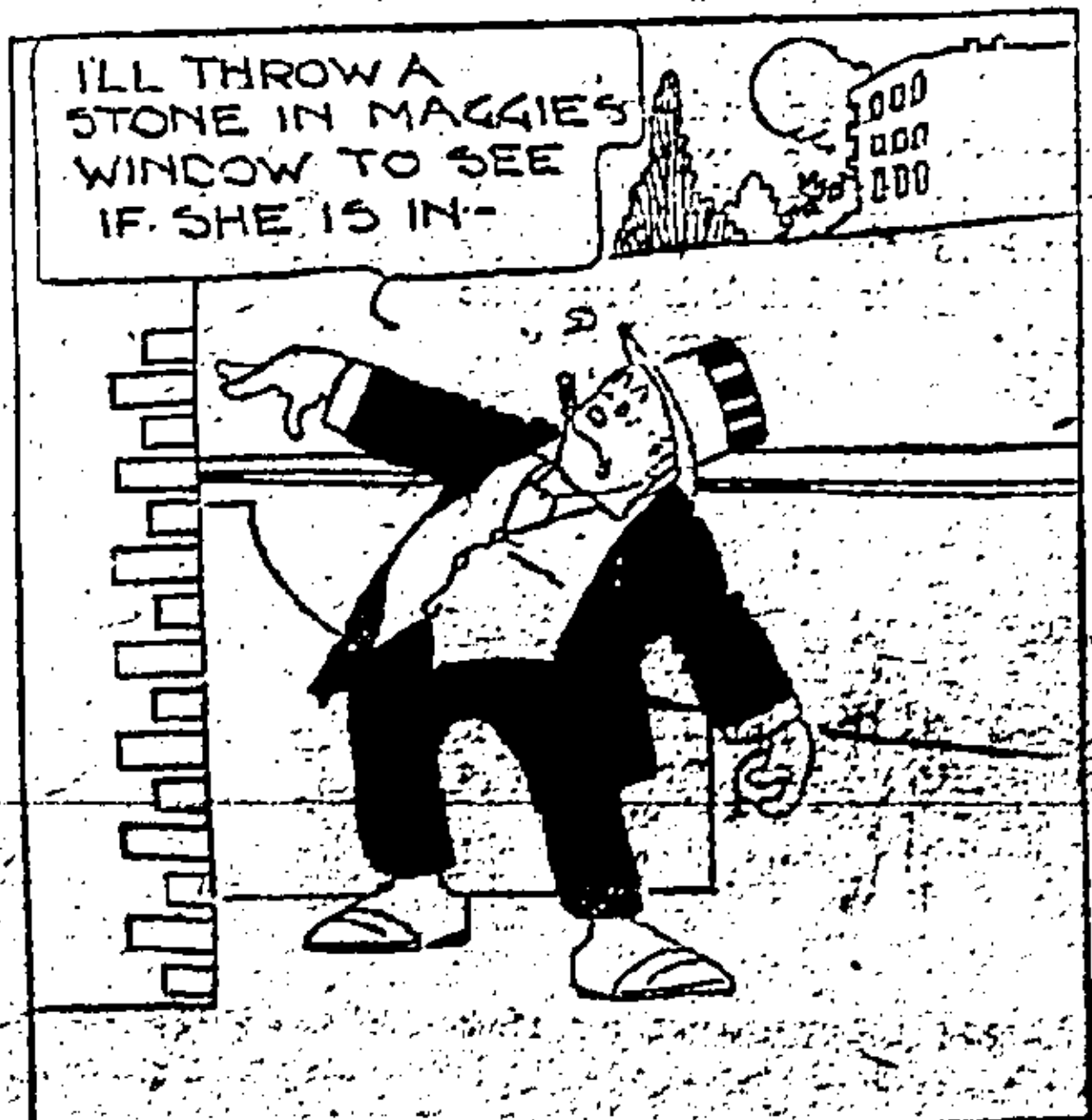
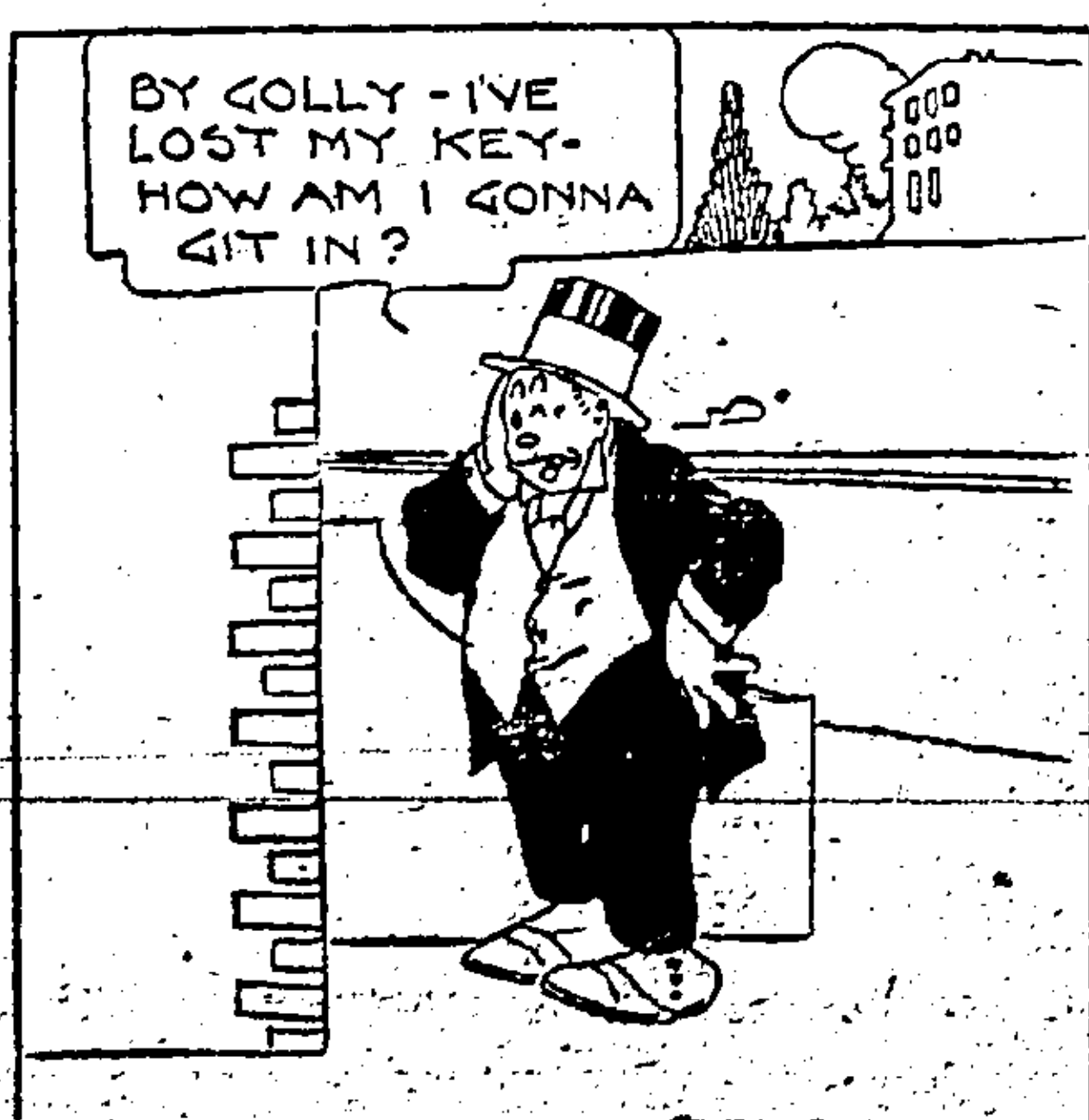
The subject discussed was an extension of the Overseas Trade Credit

scheme. Mr. Samuel was quite certain that traders with the Dominions could get all the necessary financial backing without Government assistance.

Mr. A. M. Samuel, for the manufacturers and exporters, energetically criticised this contention, and Mr. Lyle Samuel and Mr. Samuel Samuel finished up with some heavy sarcasms directed at views on exchange which had been expressed.

During the past week many cases of cholera were reported in Honam and the people in the surrounding districts are greatly alarmed. Unless the Department of Health takes immediate steps to have the epidemic stamped out at once, it is feared that the epidemic will spread not only all over Honam but also to Canton proper, says the *Canton Times*.

## BRINGING UP FATHER.



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# WORLD THEATRE

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## THE BAND OF THE 2ND WILTS.

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9.15 p.m., Thursday, 14th.

BY KIND PERMISSION  
OF

Col. Wyndham and  
Officers.



## A GREAT PROBLEM.

## SEX RELATIONS.

## FAMILY LIFE AND THE BIRTH RATE.

"In opening the discussion on marriage and sex relations," says the *Woman's Leader*, "we wish to emphasize the fact that we are not preaching a modernist doctrine or upholding any revolutionary point of view. It is one of the utmost importance to men and women alone, and the interchange of serious thought upon it is too often avoided or repressed."

The above statement is made on the occasion of an article by Dr. Mary Scharlieb entitled "Problems of Population."

## CRYING OUT FOR POPULATION.

"One of the most difficult problems of the present time is that of population," says Dr. Scharlieb. "On the one hand there is our big Empire, poorly provided with British inhabitants, crying out for effective occupation by the governing race, while, on the other hand, there are the very serious economic difficulties that tend to deter married couples from accepting the responsibilities natural to their condition."

For the last fifty years there has been a steady fall in the birth-rate of nearly all civilised communities. In England and Wales the birthrate fell from thirty six to seventeen in the thousand, and although the statistics of the fourth quarter of 1920 show some degree of recovery, there is reason to think that this improvement is likely to be temporary in character.

"The fall in the birthrate has been referred to a natural decline in fertility, to the rise in the average age of women at marriage to various economic difficulties, and to pure selfishness on the part of both men and women."

"The supposed decline in natural fertility was held to be due to the evil effects of increased luxury, and to the higher education of women. In so far as luxury tends to enervate and to deplete, it must decrease all human power, but luxury is not a necessary accompaniment of ample means—many wealthy people live in a wholesome, simple manner that in no way diminishes their natural virility. Two separate inquiries into the relative fertility of some graduate women and their sisters and cousins disposed of the contention that a college life, with its cultivation of intellectual and athletic powers, cause diminished fertility in women."

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND BIRTH-RATE.

"Economic conditions appear to exercise a great and disastrous influence on the birth-rate. Among these difficulties housing and education take prominent places. The Birth-rate Commission received evidence of the extreme difficulty of securing adequate house room on terms possible to couples of small means, whether industrial or clerks. On the other hand, sanitary authorities rightly insist on a certain cubic space per individual, while landlords expect an economic return on the value of their property. Between these conflicting and irreconcilable circumstances, married couples find that they cannot permit their families to increase beyond a certain number of souls—generally their two selves and two children. The question then arises, must the man and his wife cease to live naturally together, or must they resort to artificial limitation of their family?"

## EDUCATING THE CHILDREN.

"Men who have relatively small fixed incomes may be able to command sufficient sleeping accommodation for a family of seven or eight persons, but they are hard put to it to find the means of educating five or six children. They shrink from the moral and social atmosphere of the Board School, but are quite unable to pay the terms at the Preparatory and Public Schools to which they would like to send their children. Many of them argue that they must not accept more children than they can hope to educate and start properly in life. This brings them to exactly the same dilemma as that of the labourer and the artisan. Is marriage to be only a theory and a dream, or is it to be a practical blessing and a realised ideal? If they live together according to God's ordinance and have a large family, their lot is a ceaseless and dubious effort at solvency, and if they employ artificial means of limitation they incur the risk of neurasthenia and sometimes the burden of self-reproach."

## SELFISH REASONS.

"As to the refusal of married couples to have a natural family for selfish reasons, there is little to be said. We are told that men and women have a right to lives of self-indulgence, that many children means hard work for the father, and harder work still for the mother; we are told that quality can be secured by reducing the quantity of offspring, and that only the greatly desired child can be a really precious citizen; we are told that a mother of a large family has to pay too high a price for wifehood and motherhood, and that artificial restrictions on conception offer her

## HOW MUSICLES PASE.

## PICTURES, PATTERNS, AND COLOURS VISUALISED.

To discover the effects of music on different people, Dr. Charles Myers, director of the Psychological Laboratory at Cambridge University, recently conducted experiments on 15 university graduates, men and women, ranging from persons who had little or no musical sense to highly gifted musicians.

At the Royal Institution, Albemarle street, he related the interesting results. The subjects, he said, sat in comfortable chairs with their backs to a gramophone which played selections from Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and other composers. The pleasure of one man, quite unmusical, consisted of seeing a series of patterns, yet he showed taste for good and bad music. Another visualised flamboyant architecture. The average person's enjoyment of music, said the lecturer, is largely due to associations. Some see colours, and this runs in families. To others stories are suggested. In the professional musician music excites few associations and he appreciates the beauty of the music itself.

A woman subject reported that she felt a stinging up her right arm and a ringing in her ears. Other effects reported were: "I had a feeling of great joy," "I felt very sad and imagined I was going to die," "A real feeling: I was walking through a garden and felt a gentle breeze."

## WORMS.

## HARVARD ASTRONOMER ON THE EARTH'S POSITION.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, the Harvard astronomer, announces that the universe is 1,000 times greater than scientists at present conceive it. He has reduced the relative size of the earth 1,000 times. Instead of its being the centre of the universe he has located it 360,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles from that position.

"I am glad," he said, "to see man sink to such physical nothingness. It is wholesome for human beings to realise of what small importance they are in comparison with the universe."

the only reasonable solution of her life's problem.

"And so the civilised human race is offered a selection of artificial means of preventing conception—one more distasteful and demoralising than another."

## NASTY AND DEMORALISING.

"Why are these vaunted means of limitation nasty and demoralising? Because they are unnatural in themselves and in their results. In themselves they do away with all romance and spontaneity in the sacred intimacy of married life. They diminish, without absolutely preventing, the natural results of matrimony, and by removing the sanctions of duty and responsibility they degrade marriage into a mere physical union deprived of all moral and spiritual significance. These 'preventives' necessarily tend to make sexual pleasure the sole end of marriage, and in doing so they remove from husband and wife the check on excess in things lawful which is provided by the knowledge that privilege and gratification have appropriate correlatives of duty and responsibility. It is strange that the use of preventives should be approved and advised by women, because such use, by removing the fear of consequences, makes them defenceless against undue demands on their wifely benevolence."

## SELF-CONTROL AND SELF-EXPRESSION.

"A crowd of false issues are associated with this problem of the family. We are told that self-control is impossible, that continence is injurious, and that self-expression in sexual matters is the right of every man and every woman. On the other hand, we know quite well that all our passions are controllable, that our instincts can be dominated by our reason, and that moral defeat is suffered only by those men and women who from childhood have been trained to self-pleasing."

"We also know from our own experience of civilised communities, and from the evidence of doctors, that continence is not only possible, but that it inflicts no injury, even when it makes the strongest and most urgent claims on moral rectitude. Self-denial is never agreeable; it may be painful, but it is never deleterious."

"Self-expression and self-gratification are right only when justified by circumstances. The human race has many desires and passions, but proper gratification of them leads to collision with the law and with civilised public opinion."

## THE SOLUTION FROM WITHIN.

"After all, the solution from within is the more excellent way, because it carries with it the hope of national betterment. The nation does not want crutches, but it wants strength, and this is to be found by each individual taking up his or her own share of the burden."

## THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

The benediction of spring sunshine lay upon the land. Something in the quality of this it must have been that brought back so forcibly the memory of similar days to Jimmy and me as we sunned ourselves at ease on the grass behind the rhododendrons in the park.

"This sort of day does remind one," said Jimmy, "almost makes one wish to be back again."

"On the good old Salisbury Plain," I suggested.

"In jolly old but 17," he replied. I laughed. The things we had hated were "old" and "dear" to us now. The mockery of time! We lay in the sunshine and reminisced, delightedly calling to mind half-forgotten things of the "good old days."

"You remember the old armoury, with its eternal whiff of P. 924 and the endless running up of Handley-Pages outside? And old Wilson! How he used to make you gasp with his clouts on the back as he came out with his 'Jolly old Percy!' And Corporal Sweeting, with his breakdown-and-dance, and his meaning version of 'The Sands of the Desert'? Do you remember the marmalade sandwiches we used to pinch from the gunnery hut?"

"Not half!" I joyfully rejoined. "And do you remember the time you didn't turn out the guard for the C.O., and the time old Smiler turned it out and presented arms to a Y.M.C.A. officer? Good Lord, wasn't Smiler a treat! So half-soaked!"

"Yes, and he improved after you left," said Jimmy, grinning. Jimmy played with the memory of Smiler's activities subsequent to my departure, and presently burst into laughter.

"Lord! He was funny! He came on parade for a route march one morning in carpet slippers! You should have seen the S.M.'s face! Purple! Speechless! And there stood Smiler in the front rank, innocent and peaceful as a lamb. I nearly exploded. None of us could keep our faces straight. It was a perfect scream! Old Charlie said it was your know. 'Up he pranced, twenty-eight years of army breeding shocked to apperly in him.' 'Pugh!' he roared—that was Smiler's name—'Pugh! What the—'s this?' Smiler looked at him as at a dear friend, and smiled his gentle, bashful smile, with that mild blush like the blooming of a rose, and he said, 'EH?'"

"Oh, Lord! I was standing next to him, and I didn't move an eyelash, but the sweat stood on my forehead, and I nearly burst. Poor old Charlie fairly broke his heart. What the so-and-so did Smiler mean by it? Route marching in carpet slippers! Good God, did he think—did he think—'Bab! What the Blessed Heaven DID he think?'"

"Smiler's gentle eyes fell to his gay slippers, and then rose to Charlie's purple face, and his smile was as undisturbed as ever. He said—'Jimmy chuckled—'he said, 'P-p-p—' Ha, ha, ha!"

Jimmy rolled over and gave way to his mirth. Knowing Smiler, I could forgive him. He struggled with his laughter and essayed again.

"He said, 'P-p-p—' Oh, wait a minute! He said, 'Please, sir, I thought they'd be easier for walking in!' Gently as the cooling of a dove! My word! But Charlie was a picture! Smiler's tone was so mild and sweet and innocent, Charlie nearly threw a fit. And presently Smiler was doubling back to change into army boots. He reappeared at his apologetic double minus pack and rifle. Charlie stopped in his pacing up and down, and watched him as he stepped into place and stood at ease. The blameless Smiler began to feel ill at ease under Charlie's terrible gaze, but he stared ahead, and just blushed a trifle deeper. Then Charlie came close, and thundered terrible things in his ear. And never once did the gentle smile leave Smiler's gentle face. He looked pained, perhaps, when Charlie came to the point in hand. Where was his (blinking) gun and his (shocking) luggage, and his bag of bullets? What the—! How the—! Etc. But when Charlie let him speak he brightened a little, and his eyes dropped in their bashful manner to the sergeant-major's boots. 'They're too 'eavy if we're going a long walk,' he said, simply."

"That was too much. I just choked and doubled up, and Charlie pounced on me because I was nearest, and had me marched off to the clinic. The tears were running down my face. But Lord! Those were times! Did you know that poor old Charlie died a fortnight after he was demobbed? Yes. The chaps in camp said it broke his heart to leave—some fun, and no doubt."

"Jolliest days of our lives," I said, full of mellow memories.

"I feel half inclined to try another ninety days of it," said Jimmy. "In the Defence Force."

"Um!" I said. "What right have the miners to a decent living?"

"What right has a working man to laugh? What right has his missus to be happy? Shall us?"

I have no doubt that Jimmy would have made some sort of reply to me, but at that moment we heard a scrunching of many feet on gravel, and a loud, raucous, unpleasant voice smote on our ears. It bawled:

"Right wheee-oh!"

We listened. The scrunching ceased, and the multitude of boots thumped on to the grass.

"Mark time in front!" Thump-thump-thump-thump! "Halt!" The voice seemed to profane our audit solitude. It vociferated irrevocable orders. And then we heard something too familiar, uttered fiercely, ultimately, finally.

"When I say 'Fix,' yer DONT fix!"

"Oh, Gord!" said Jimmy. "Squad," fix—hollered the voice.

There was a solitary rattle of steel. The voice—broke!

"Come on 'ere, you! You with the (sh, sh!) pimples! Didn't you hear me say 'When I say 'Fix,' yer don't fix? Eh? Then—"

—!!! Wait for the word "bayonets!" Grrrrr!"

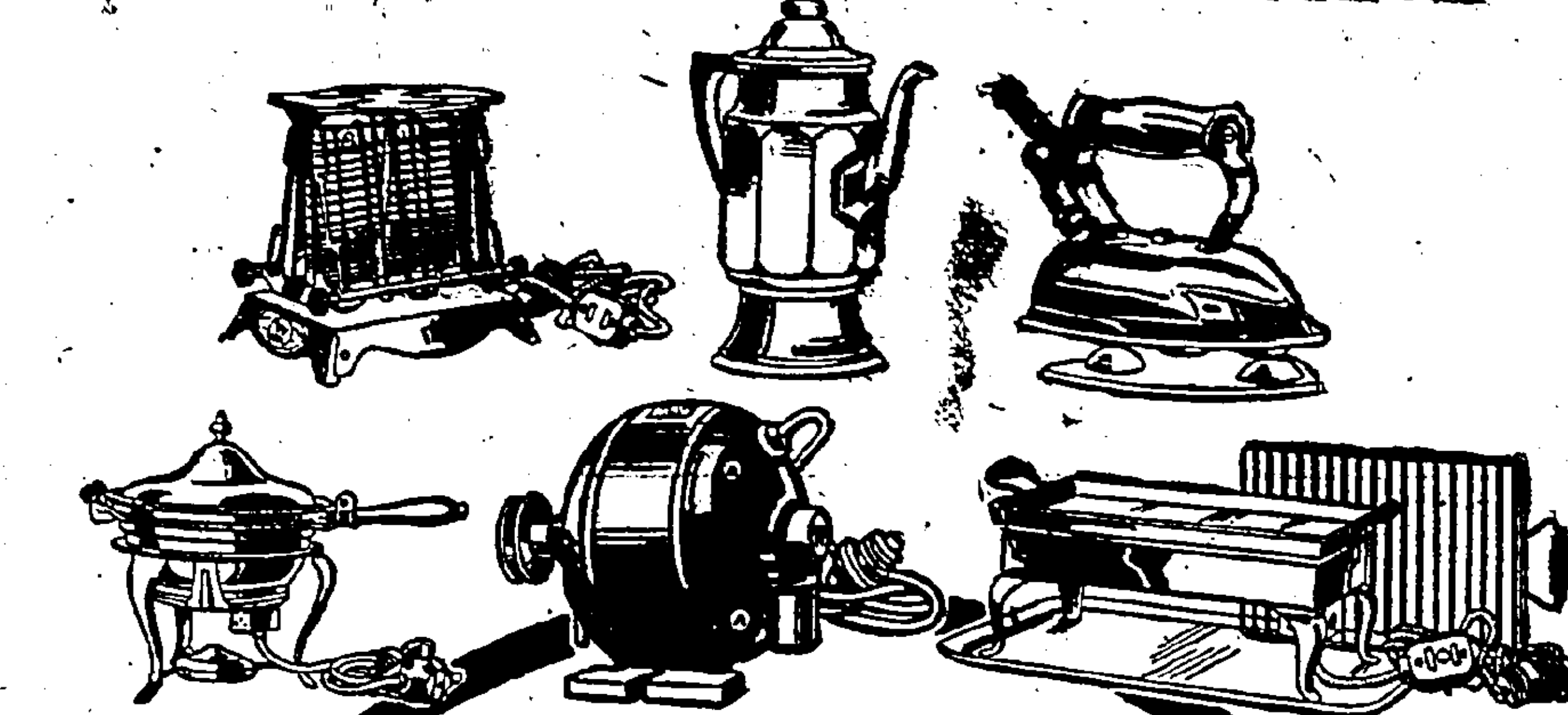
We stood up and peered over the rhododendrons. Two motley ranks of semi-soldiers, in the tender care of a bustling sergeant-major, graced the greensward beyond.

The Defence Force!

"Come away, Jimmy," I murmured weakly, and we went away. Shattered dreams! A fleet thought of the ancient joke about the regimental crest passed in my mind. Two

# Westinghouse

## ELECTRICAL APPARATUS FOR EVERY PURPOSE



### The Modern Home

Modern ideas of cleanliness, beauty and convenience in the home have made electricity, the force that is molding industrial life, a powerful factor also in our houses.

The cheer of electric lighting in the home has paved the way for a far wider application of electric power in every-day life. The fan has been cooling our houses on hot summer days for many years.

The iron has been perfected to make a hitherto unpleasant task agreeable, and assure fine results and protection to our garments.

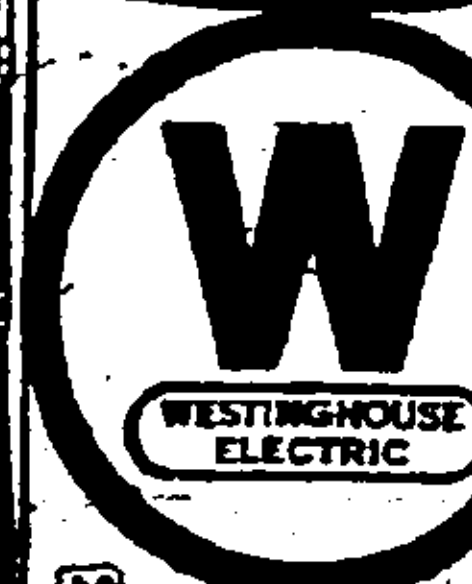
The electric range makes kitchens cool and clean, saves fuel and improves the quality of our food. There are heaters, toasters, percolators, warming pads, and other invaluable additions to the modern home. Yet comparatively few people have really begun to use them. It is up to the progressive dealer, in electrical supplies to take advantage of this opportunity and make it a golden one. If he will but show the housekeeper the incomparable advantages of electrical household appliances, he will establish a firm and growing trade.

To assure satisfaction to every purchaser the equipment should be Westinghouse. Every Westinghouse utensil is the product of a long development and rigid trials. No product is marketed by Westinghouse unless it has satisfied the highest requirements.

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### PATIENT BOILED.

#### HOSPITAL TRAGEDY.

#### DISTRACTED NURSE'S SUICIDE ON RAILWAY.

Fraulein Ottilie Sora, a 26-year-old nurse of a big Vienna general hospital, boiled a patient alive through carelessness, and after being severely reprimanded flung herself, broken-hearted, before a train at a suburban station. She was instantly killed.

The patient, a youth of 21, was lying in a water-bed. The nurse considered the water too cold and turned on the hot stream. Distracted by the screaming of a patient in the next room, she went to pacify him and apparently forgot the running stream of almost boiling water.

When she returned she found the patient in the water-bed scalded to death.

The doctors were naturally severe in their condemnation, but the girl's sister-nurses, recognising her great contrition, tried to comfort her. Directly she was left alone the nurse fled from the hospital, went to a level-crossing three miles away, and leapt before the first train that passed.

sergeant-majors, rampant, upon a field of as you were. It still seemed to hold a meaning sinister.

Clarion.

### CHINA TO MEND.

In Nineteen-eleven bold Sun Yat-sen Cut off the Manchu pigtail and then Set up a Republic in Far Cathay And handed the reins to Yuan Shih-Kai.

In Nineteen-thirteen the First Parliament started, But in less than a year its life had departed, And a whole set of Councils succeeded Instead.

Till in Nineteen-fifteen Yuan guarded-ly said: "How should I look with a Crown on my head?"

The Republic, of course, was simply appalled. And the Diet of '13 was quickly recalled— But even that effort was not any use. So Parliament parted (with fiery abuse).

And, taking his chance, the wily Manchu Succeeded in working a Monarchy coup (An attempt which in these days was quite overthrown. For Republican fervour still fervently burned).

From then on the factional hullabaloo. Has riven the poor old country in two— Canton in the South with Sun Yat-sen, Peking in the North with the "Tuchun" men;

While the dispossessed Hei, with a game of his own, Sits still as a mouse with his eye on the Throne.

L. S. M. in the Morning Post.

### FUNERAL STRIKE.

#### CHAUFFEURS REFUSE TO FOLLOW NON-UNION BAND.

The spirit of trade unionism ran riot at the funeral of a prominent member of the Bohemian colony of Chicago.

Fifty-two motor-cars formed the funeral procession, bearing besides the mourners, representatives of several public bodies.

Kozak's band, a well-known organisation of native musicians, was in attendance, but the moment it began to play trouble developed. The band is composed of non-union musicians, and the chauffeurs of the funeral conveyances refused to follow it. In a few minutes they were hooting the musicians vigorously, and one burst the bass drum with a well-directed kick.

When the body was placed in the hearse the band began a funeral march and moved off. The procession of cars remained stationary, the chauffeurs refusing to move. Relatives of the dead man then begged Mr. Kozak to take his band away, but he replied that he refused to be intimidated.

When the chauffeurs made ready to deliver a massed attack on the musicians, who prepared to defend themselves, the relatives offered the intrepid bandmaster double payment if he would withdraw.

He then agreed to do so and the ceremonies were able to proceed.







